signed.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII...... No. 166

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THRATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—Facer, on the Danon. The Doctor and the Devil's Draught—His Last Lacs. Madines at Two o'Clock. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- TREASURE TROVE.

BOWRRY THEATRE, Bowery.-LA Tour DE NESLE

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE ALLEGRANIANS AN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Two Impenia

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, oppo the Moiropolitan Hotel—In their Brenopian Engan-menta, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—Treas Troys so the Gold Hunters—Political Address.

EBILLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, site the New York Hotel.—In Thurk Song, Dances, & Richties, Burkesques, &c.—Norma—The Jar. Comparant Testimonial to Nelse Seymour at Two o'c

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street.—Guippis & Chuisyv's Minstants.—
Friiofian Minstants, Ballads.
Burlssquss, &c.—Tun
Sogus Japaness Judglens—The Rival's Rendezvous.
Latinee at 2½ o'Clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -Common Vocalism. Nucleo Minsterist. Burlesques. Baller Diver Tharment, &c. -The White Crook. Malinee at 2% o'Clock

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway, BALLET, FARCE, PANYOMINE, BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAS COME AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C. Mattuce at 2 Clock. HOOLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ermiopian Min-streist, Ballads and Burlesques.—The Terripic Flight of the Japanese.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner of the substitute of the Broadway, at 8.—Moving Min loss of the Pilonius Progress—Bixty Magnificent Comments at 2% o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 613 Rroadway.

READ AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON
WINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE
MOTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. till 10.P. M.

New York, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, date in Dublin yesterday, we learn that a numerous mob at tempted to rescue four Fenian prisoners from a strong party of police in the city of Waterford. A desperate fight ensued, during which thirty constables were wounded and one of the rickers shot. The prisoners, who, it is said, had served in the American army, were

The Prusso-Danish negotiations relative to Schleswi have been concluded, but the result is not known Many volunteers leave Greece to reinferce the Christian army in Caudia.

Consult closed at 94 %, for money, in London. Five twenties were at 73% in London, and 77% in Frankfert The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged, with middling uplands at 11% at the close. In the broadstuffs market corn advanced. Provisions quiet.

JAPAN AND CHINA

By special telegram from San Francisco, yesterday, to have news from Japan dated at Yokohama on the 25th of May, with advices from Hong Kong the 15th and Shanghae, China, of the 19th of May. The intelli-gence reached San Francisco by the steamship Colorado early yesterday morning, and the prompt use of the telegraph by our special correspondent in that port enables us to present it to the readers of the Herand in twenty days after its desputch from Yokohama.

The foreign Ministers to Japan were received by the

Tycoon in right royal fashion at Osaca. Most ples Tycoon in right royal familian at Comments and official interviews followed. The dinners and house furnishing were entirely in the European style. The Tycoon appears to be a hale bearty, good natured man, fully informed as to the value of executive attentions and courtesies. He toested the nealth of the President of the United States with much gusto. "Japanese Tommy" acted as interpreter for the United States Legation. A foreign settlement foreign nations have evidently made progress. The whaling bark Canton Packet, of New Bedford, went to canks, of Baltimore, was drowned on the coast

news from China, by special telegram from Sa Francisco, is not very important. A party of British marines landed on the island of Formesa after the surder of the crew of the wrecked American Rever, but the men were fired on and obliged to retire The news of the growing crop is favorable. Silk re-mained unchanged in price. The stock of teas was

THE CITY.

The champagne wine case was continued yesterday i United States District Court. The prosecution havin closed for the present on the part of the governmen the case on the part of the claimant was opened, but be-fore concluding, the subject was laid over till Monday

Application was made yesterday at Supreme Court Chambers, by James T. Brady, for the release on bai of John Kane, who was indicted and twice tried on r charge of arson. On each trial the jury failed to agree charge of arson. On each triat the jury inted to agree, and, though in capital offences it is unusual to accept buil, the Court granted the request. Mr. John Moore, residing in the New Bowery, justified as surety in the sum of \$5,000. Kane has been under arrest about five

The argument by Richard O'Gorman in the Suprem Court, General Term, in reply to Judge Bonney, in the matter of the application to confirm the report of the Commissioners of the Church street extension, was yes terday postponed until Tuesday next.

In the case of Hermann Viereck vs. the Third Avenue.

Railroad Company, an action in the Supreme Cour Circuit, to recover damages for injuries received t being run over, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum o

The trial of Maurice Lanergan, charged with the mur der of his wife, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Before the adjournment of the court all the testimony was given, and the summing up of the

case was postponed till Monday.

The case of Eliza Hendrickson against John Dawson who was sued in the City Court of Brooklyn for breach of promise of marriage, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$1,000. The General Transatiantic Company's steamship, St Laurent, Captain Bocande, will leave pier 50, North River, at two P. M. to-day for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post office at half-past

Inman line steamship City of Paris, Captair James Kennedy, will sail at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, from pier 45, North River. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close a the Post office at half-past ten A. M.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Helvetia, Captain Thompson, will leave pier 47 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queens town to land passengers. The Anchor line steamship United Kingdom, Captain

Smith, will sail from pier 20 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The steamehip Baltic, Captain Jones, will sail from pier 46 North river at noon to-day for southampton and

The steamship Allemania, Captain Meier, will say Hamburg. The mails for the German States will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington, aptain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three

P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Empire line sidewheel steamship San Jacinto,
Captain Atkins, will leave pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannab.

The popular steamenin Serescome Cantain Crowell or

Leary's line, will sail from pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street at 3 P. M. to-day for Charleston, The stock market was dull and rather heavy yester

day. Gold closed at 137%. There was scarcely any change in the commercial situ ation yesterday as compared with the preceding few days. Quietude was the ruling feature in almost every department, and, though gold was steady, values were to a great extent nominal

MISCELLANEOUS

From Washington we learn that a brief meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, but nothing had transpired rith reference to the matters under consideration.

In the State Constitutional Convention on Thursday

roposition to create a special committee on canal matcast on each side; but as this question was regarded as a test one of the strength of the republican factions in the Convention, a reconsideration of the vote was anoved. Yesterday the motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of sixty-two against sixty-one, and subsequently the proposition was adopted without a division. The result is regarded as a success of the anti-Fenton wing of the republicans. The discussion of the arrangement of the standing committees was then continued, and a motion for a committee on the salt interest was agreed ion dollars in value. The appointment of a committee on the Indians of the State and their relations therein was also agreed to. After the introduction of several subjects, including female suffrage and the liquor traffic, the Convention, in order to allow time for the arrange-ment of the committees, adjourned till Tuesday evening

charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. On the opening of the Court yesterday morning Judge Wylie appeared upon the bench, announced that Judge Fisher was unable to attend on account of illness, and intimated an unwillingness to ng in the Circuit Court, over which he presides. He finally consented to hear the excuses of jurors, but it was his impression that if a jury were not obtained Monday the case would have to be continued till the next term of the Court. The business of hearing the excuses of jurors was then proceeded with until th our of adjournment arrived.

the middle of May, of Hannibal Lodge No. 224 of Free Masons, registry of Ireland, by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, Most Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Brother F. A. S. Hunter, presiding. The lodge room was crowded with visiting brethren, among whom were brothren from France, Holland and America, who assisted on the occasion.

The News from Japan-Prespect of an Exten sive Trade Between that Country and the United States.

How sweeping are the changes which are now passing over the world! Fifty years ago who would have imagined them? It was but yesterday that we depended for all our knowledge from the East upon the twelve months voyages of the English East Indiamen. Later the Suez route brought the extremes much closer; but months were still required to clapse before the intelligence thus conveyed could reach the United States. How different now In yesterday's HERALD we announced the arrival of the steamship Colorado, after twentyeight days' sailing from Hong Kong, and nine teen days' sailing from Yokobama. In today's HERALD we give full details of the mer cantile, political and other intelligence thus conveyed. Nothing like this has yet happened in the history of the world. From the establishment of telegraphic communication between this city and San Francisco, and from the new line of steamers plying between that port and the ports of China and Japan, we certainly looked for startling results. The results, however, have exceeded our highest expectations Japan, hitherto shut out from the rest of the world, is now but nineteen days distant from New York. Nor is this all. The intelligence received by us is, on the same day, by means of the Atlantic cable, flashed to London, to Paris, to Frankfort, and the other European centres. Formerly we looked to them for news and waited with impatience for their tardy mails. Now the Europeans look to us, and have to thank us not merely for news from the far East, but for the first intimation of important events transpiring among themselves. The revolution, in fact, is complete. It is no longer fiction, but fact; no longer an exaggeration but sober truth, to say that New York, for all purposes of practical intelligence, is the centre of the world.

The news from Japan-to be found in special despatch in another column-i deeply interesting. It confirms the intelligence formerly received—that Japan is now the scene of a great moral and political revolution. Not so much that violence is being done to any of the ancient and cherished institutions of that country-not on that ecount, although there has been and still is very considerable excitement, but because principles are now at work which must ultimately break down the moral and political systems on which society there is based, and through which the people have hitherto enjoyed, in their own quiet and easy way, a fair amount of contentment and prosperity. European thought and enterprise intensified and, as it appears, made more agreeable by passing through an American channel, and from their being identified with the great and growing republic across the great waters, have found their way into Japan and are producing already their natural fruits. The barriers of exclusiveism are yielding one by one. It was something for the Tycoon to send his brother to Paris; it was something to send an embassy to the United States. But the revelations made by our special correspondent prove that these events but feebly indicate the extent to which modern ideas are making themselves felt among that ancient but hitherto comparatively unknown people. In most princely style the leading representatives of the different foreign em bassies were recently entertained by the Tycoon at Osaca. The banquet was gotten up and conducted after the most approved European fashion. The Tycoon, who, with all his sympathies for this country, has not yet become a convert to one of the latest dogmas of New England Puritanism, proposed and drank in the most handsome manner the health of President Johnson. From the description given he seems to be a sensible, intelligent, good-looking fellow. He has our best wishes. May he be the instrument of starting his coun-

try on a career of large and lasting prosperity! It will be gratifying to many to learn that the Tycoon has expressed himself as pleased with the growing intercourse between his own people and the people of the United States. The new line of steamers of which the Colorado is one came in for special praise. A few days later he gave proof of the sincerity of his sentiments and of the statesmanlike policy which he intends to pursue by publicly and formally setting apart a large portion of land, about twelve miles from Osaca, for the settlement of foreigners. It is impossible to predict what great things may grow out of this small beginning. In a country like Japan the monarch is powerful for good or for evil. The Tycoon's will is the will of the people. Japan, then, is

now thrown open to the enterprise of the world. The United States are specially favored. It is for us to use the influence we have acquired wisely and well. Let us not in our intercourse with the nations of Asia imitate the barbarous examples of our European predecessors. Let our conduct be honorable and dignified. Let us seek to be helpful in advancing the cause of Christian civilization. If this course be followed, it is not too much to say that the riches of the East will be utilized by us as they have never been utilized by any other people. Our good and the good of the native populations are not incompatible. They may go, and they ought to go, hand in hand.

General Grant the Rallying Point of Populat

Certain citizens of Virginia recently wrote a letter to John Minor Botts and some other party men and politicians in that region, urging good reasons why the people of the State should not be divided by arbitrary political lines for the benefit of small demagogues. The letter of these gentlemen indicates that they perceive a remedy for the evil. They use these words :- " For ourselves we indulge the hope that the great soldier who commands the enthusiastic attachment of his own section and the undivided respect of ours may be the instrument under God of overthrowing the despotism of party, of uniting all our people, and of restoring those fraternal relations which ought to exist among citizens of a common country." By these words we may perceive that there is more wisdom in the Old Dominion than comes to the surface in its party struggles. We may see that the men in Virginia capable of really weighing the present trouble and of perceiving the only safe way out of it, are not numbered or named among party leadershave only an individuality as part of the great popular mass, and keep to private life. No man recognized outside of Virginia, as a prominent politician, could have seen the mischief so clearly or have described it so well. Party leaders there are lost in party struggles. To them there is nothing else but party. But this letter of the citizens of Louisa (published in vesterday's Herald), rising like an emanation from the general thought of the section, shows that the popular mind is sound and healthy.

Over the whole country it is the same as in Virginia. Party strife is the grand evil of the nour. Faction rules and ruins. Faction in Congress carries a certain law, and faction outside prevents its enforcement. Congressional faction thus finds its hands strengthened, goes further, and continued opposition only serves to furnish it with excuses for newer and greater aggression and encroachment. Thus government, law, peace and the national welfare are tossed from faction to faction; and who shall say where they will land? It is the South that suffers to day; but if we permit this to go on against the South shall we not make the precedent on which future factions will condemn us also? Robespierres are typical figures in history, and they die always on the guillotines that they have made part of the law. How shall we stop this war of factions? History tells us there is but one way. To throw off the tyranny of party the people must have a nucleus for the gathering of their strength. They must rally round the person of some great leader—some man of power, courage, fidelity—and, combining on him, give him the strength and confidence to put down the factions. By making Cincinnatus dictator the Romans saved the State. Later Romans would have saved it again if they had done the same by Cæsar before the factions had time to kill him. Nations must profit by such lessons. The only chance for the American people to stay the ruinous war of faction is to gather around Grant and confide to him the strength d the nower to pacify and restore the nation In Virginia the people see this as the obvious fact. Elsewhere it is seen also, and as this idea comes to prevail and the people act on it through the ballot box we shall have satis'actorily solved the great problem of our national troubles.

The Bankrupt Law-The Millennium for

The Bankrupt law, which is just about to go into practical operation, will yield sufficient isiness and enough fees to enrich all who ave been fortunate enough to secure office under it. We have heard it estimated that Marshal Murray, of this district, will realize one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year out of it, and the lawyers will of course reap a professional harvest from so rich a field. The two former general bankrupt laws enacted by Congress under the power vested by the con-stitution of the United States in the legislative department of the government, enjoyed but a brief existence. The law passed in the year 1800 was repealed in 1803, and the law of 1841 came to an end within two years afterwards. Profiting by this experience the debtors of the present day will hasten to avail themselves of he existing statute, and will flock to the courts like hungry sheep to a green pasturage and

rid themselves of the burden of their liabilities. The probability is that they will have no time to lose; for the banks and heavy capitalists will no doubt make a vigorous effort at the port session of Congress to obtain a repeal of the present law. The sense of the business community is that the nation will be materially benefited by a permanent general system of bankruptey, and that Congress cannot do better than to retain the law they have now enacted. making such amendments from time to time as its practical operation may suggest. But Congress has shown itself so blundering and ncompetent, in all matters relating to the financial and commercial interests of the country, that it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty upon its action. It may undo at its next session all the good it did in this direction at it last. While it lasts, however, the law will be the millennium of insolvent debtors. and will prove of great advantage to the country. It will not decrease the value of property, but will free capable and enterpris business men from the incubus of debt which weighs them down, paralyzes their energies and prevents them from redeeming their fortunes. It will do more than the Reconstruction act itself to relieve and settle the Southern States, and not the least of its advantages will be the influence it will have in clearing away all unsound banking associations and bogus stock companies, and creating a more healthful condition in all the monetary institutions of the country. But there should be no delay on the part of those who desire to take advantage of its provisions; for there is no knowing how

soon they may be deprived of the opportunity.

The Paraguayas War. From the seat of war on the La Plate

usual vigor by those countries for more than two years past. Our previous advices told us that the great expedition sent overland to cross the Parana river far above its junction with the Paraguay has as yet made no fmilitary demonstration of importance. The grand attack which was to level with the dust the little centralized military unit called Paraguay has not taken place, and, probably, if ever it does, it will be such a feeble effort that it will be more easily repulsed than any of the unmilitary movements that we have seen in the swamps that border the southern part of the ountry. A movement of the whole allied force to the crossing of Itapua appears to be contemplated. This movement appears to be a forced one; and the unfortunate Brazilian general, worried into action by the demands of a stupid government and the desires of his officers to finish the campaign at once, will perhaps throw himself upon the strong defences of the Paraguayaus already at the threatened point, and destroy the last available force that Brazil can send into the field. In the meantime the Paraguayan army, fighting on its own soil and defending what it deems a sacred cause, linked to the very preservation of its nationality, is as resolute as ever, and really shows new elements of strength and defence whenever they are demanded. The secret treaty of the allies to blot out from the list of South American nations the Paraguavan barrier to the control of the great La Plata valley becomes a very amusing document to contemplate, when we view its results up to the present stage of the war. What its phases may present in the future may throw it into a still more ridiculous light, and finally it may become one of the finest examples of Spanish American bombast that has yet been formally

New difficulties have now appeared in the problem for the allies to solve-the cholera and General Urquiza-both pestilences equally formidable, and both quite as unreliable in selecting opponents for their destructive powers. The cholera, according to our correspondence. commenced I's ravages on the Argentine soil about the beginning of April, and up to the 15th it had become general throughout the city of Buenos Ayres, the deaths exceeding two hundred per day. "The streets were filled with hearses, men died in the streets, in the bedges, on the pier, and among the lower orders, where it chiefly prevailed, there was a panic unprecedented." At least twenty-five thousand o the population of Buenos Ayres had fled the city, taking refuge in the country districts, wherever they could find a shelter. At Rosario, two hundred and seventy miles above Buenos Ayres, the ravages were also fearful, and the wn was almost deserted. Resistless in its narch, it finally reached the allied camp at Curuzu, and gathered six hundred victims in one day; and not until the troops were taken from their miserable barracks did the mortality decrease to two hundred and fifty per day-all this principally among the Brazilians. wenty-five per cent of the allied army is on he lick list. The more than stupid blunder in the location of the allied camps, linked with the still greater military stupidity of selecting for attack the very strongest point in the whole Paraguay territory, is here showing, by the deaths in Paraguay swamps, the com plets lack of generalship which has been paracteristic on the part of the allies. The original and gross blunders of General Mitre in planning the campaign have no parallel, if

we except that of Maximilian's military move-

ments in Mexico. equally bad to the allies-a fire in the rear from General Urquiza. The old gaucho chief, now about sixty years of age, is still in the addle, with his ten thousand wild riders at his heels, and the most colossal fortune in South America to help him carry out his plans; not very reliable, however, it is somewhat uncertain what his movements may be. In 1852 he upset Rosas, and shortly afterwards was forced besiege Buenos Ayres, where, undertaking o starve the city into submission, he sold then their own cattle, exported the hides, and laid the foundation of a fortune that now controls more than half the province of Entre Rios. where he is virtually king. Corrientes, too, is quite under his control. These two provinces are the prizes of victory which are sought by Paraguay; and Urquiza, who really rules them, having long wished to shake off the bind ing force of Buenos Ayres, which has een the only one that has heretofore shackled his movements, would not be everse to linking his fortune to that of the heroic little republic upon whose banners victory is about to perch. It will give Paraguay what she has been seeking, an outlet to the sea, and make her, moreover, in a few years as powerful as the Argentine republic is to-day; for the three States of Paraguay, Corrientes and Entre Rios would, united, form a rare combination of commercial and agricultural advantages. We may therefore expect to hear soon that Urquiza has precipitated himself upon the rear of the allied force, while he stirs up, according to his old game, new revolutions n the interior provinces of the Argentine republic against the city of Buenos Ayres, which has always been at swords' points with them. The whole of the Argentine force would the disappear from the Brazilian supports, and the unnatural alliance of Brazil with her old enemy, Buenos Ayres, would then be at an end. Mr. Seward's proffered services-not those of the United States-in behalf of Brazil, it is seen, are also rejected by that Power as well as the others. The pragmatical old man, it seems, can find no nation that wants anything to do with his uncertain, un-American and jesuitical schemes; and one and all snub him in no polite terms. The answer of Brazil looks as if the energies of the empire were still to be bent to the hopeless task before them. It shows energy; but it is a sore burden on so young a country. Dom Pedro, if too persistent, may create a revolution that will end in the republicanism that has already shown its outcroppings in his empire, and the Paraguavan war, pushed too far, may react with such force as to overtopple the throne.

The Brazilians are alone in the field, poorly supported by their countrymen, with men and money now almost exhausted, with cholera naking fearful ravages in their camp, with Urquiza heading a strong movement in favor of Paraguay and threatening to assail the allied force in the rear. Besides all this there

is an active, brave and dashing enemy in front who has not yet drawn upon his resources, as have news that heralds a speedy ending of the is the case with Paraguay. It looks as if the conflict which has been waged with more than war would soon terminate in a mournful way for the allies, who made such a glittering show two years since, and filled the world with the tinsel decorated reports of generals whose lack of military ability will cause mourning and suffering throughout Southern South America for the next half century.

More Royal Visitors to Paris.

Among the on dits of the day one is to the

effect that the Emperor of Chim is expected to visit Paris in the month of August, and that during his stay in the French capital he is to be lodged entirely at the expense of Napoleon. We shall not be surprised to learn that this is something more than mere rumor. The East has hitherto affected to despise the civilization of the West. Even the erection by British enterprise of an immense empire in the very heart of Asiaan empire comprising well nigh two hundred millions of a population, was not enough to arouse them from their lethargy. The later encroachments of Russia were equally lost upon them. Now, however, that the same civilization, by means of American enterprise, is attacking them from the East, they seem at last to be awaking to a true sense of their condition. Closed eyes, they feel, will no longer do. They must yield to the tide or be overwhelmed and destroyed. Japan, China's nearest neighbor on one side, finding it difficult to spare the Tycoon, has sent the Tycoon's brother to Paris to pick up what he can of this wondrous civilization there, and has at the same time sent a learned embassy to pick up what they can of this same civilization as it has developed itself among the shrewd and thoroughgoing people of Yankeeland. It is time for the Chinese to be up and doing. They cannot send their Emperor to Paris too soon. Let them imitate the Japanese and send an embassy to the United States. The requisite lessons might be learned more quickly, as well as more easily, here than in Europe. The exclusion which characterized the Asiatic monarchies is not compatible with railroads and telegraphs and steamboats and steam ploughs. All old things are passing away. All things must become new. The question is not whether the new things are to be accepted—that question is already settled but whether they are to be accepted now, while they hold out the prospect of national salvation, or later, when they will come bearing destruction in their train. The problem to be solved by the next generation is an interesting one for the people of the East. The things which they now hold most dear will not be more in danger of perishing when the inevitable change shall have come, if they commence in time to set their house in order. The Sultan of Turkey, it appears, has resolved to visit Paris and the Exposition. We know of no resson why the Emperor of China should not imitate his example. The shades of Mahomet and Confucius may object; but these are less powerful than they once were, and the gentlenen whom they represent have come to be considered rather old-fashioned.

In another part of our columns to-day we publish introductory details relating to Chinareceived per telegraph from San Francisco.

Appeantion of British Columbia.

The information we receive from the Pacific ide of the Continent shows that there is a considerable movement, both in British Columbia and California and Oregon, to annex to the United States the territory of Great Britain in that part of America. The press and people of Victoria are outspoken in favor of annexation. It is said, also, that Mr. Seward has his eye on British Columbia, and that he wishes to make claims by the annexation of that territory. This would be a very happy solution of our resent difficulties with Great Britain. More han that, it would remove a probable cause of future difficulty with regard to the possessions of England lying between Washington Territory and our recent Russian purchase. The people of this country will certainly find it aconvenient to have different portions of our epublican empire separated by foreign territory. Jealousies and conflicts would arise. and two great and susceptible nations might be plunged into war with each other in conse quence. It is said that England attaches great value to the coal fields of Vancouver's Island and other parts of British Columbia, and might not like to part with the territory on that account. She has plenty of other coal fields; esides, she could always buy as cheaply and eadily of others who might work these as if he worked them herself. The people of British Columbia desire annexation, we believe, and therefore there could be no opposiion on that ground. As a settlement, then, of the present difficulty about the Alabama claims, and to avoid probable trouble in the future, we recommend Mr. Seward and the British government to close the bargain at once. Sooner or later our republican empire on the Pacific must e "rounded off" by annexation of the interlying territory of British Columbia, and the coner this takes place the better for all parties.

Jury Duty. For some time past the business of the courts has been obstructed for want of jurors. It seems to have become a matter of no importance with men of note and intelligence in the community whether they contribute to carrying out the course of justice or not. It appears to us, however, that jury duty should not be left to the unintelligent classes, considering the large interests continually at stake in the law courts. We perceive that several fines were levied in the Superior Court on Thursday upon absent jurors, many of whom were gentlemen of eminence, education and business habits, whose services in the jury box of that court would be invaluable. It ought not to be necessary to enforce fines in such cases. The common interest of the community requires that men of probity and intelligence should not shirk their duty in this regard.

Our Naval Difficulty with Pera. The refusal of Rear Admiral Dahlgren apply paragraph ninety-six of the naval regutions to any of the ex-rebel naval officers holding commissions in the Peruvian service has, it appears, brought out a difference of opinion between the Naval and State Departents of our government. Secretary Welles, in a letter to Secretary Seward, which we publish this morning, debates the question with consid erable vigor, and takes a very decided stand in favor of Admiral Dahlgren's action in the case the ex-rebel Tucker, who, in the Peruvian

service, first brought on the difficulty. This employment of ex-rebels by the South American republics, knowing well that they must come in contact with the flag they have betrayed and dishonored, is an insult to the United States ; but expecting that that flag can be brought to salute them, through its honorable representatives, is too much to ask, and is more than we will concede, despite the halfway statesmanship of Secretary Seward.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Reports Regarding the Fate of Maximilian— The Prince and his Principal Officers to be Basished.

NEW ORLBANS, June 14, 1867. A letter from Querétaro, published in *Bl Comerice*, of Matamoros, of the 2d inst., says the government will for the present content itself with banishing Maximilian ing of extreme penalties for those only whose crimes demand it. In doing this the government is not more influenced by the expressed wishes of the governments of the United States than by the requirements of its own dignity and the principles of justice; merality and

A report states that Escobedo has been order remain at Querctaro. Another report, bowsver, says that he left there for the capital on the 234 uit. On the 224 he wrote to the Governor of Nueva Leon that the latest news from the capital was that Marques had astempted to-come out, but was driven back by Diak.

ro-Operations Against the Capital-The Soil of Mexico Soon to be Cleared of Trais-

The following is a letter from General Diaz to Sefice

Senor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Wash

Senor Don MATIAS ROMERO, MOXICAN MINISTER AT WASKington:—
MY MUCH ESTREMED FRIEND—Since my last letter to
you the division of General Riva Palacio, and a brigade
from Puebla, which was attached to the Army of the
East during the siege of Queretaro, have been incorporated in the army of operation against the city of Mexicoalso the Army of the West, onder the command of General Corona, and two divisions of the Army of the North,
under that of General Francisco Alatorre. We number its
all some thirty-five thousand men, and within a few
days Mexico shall be ours. I could have taken it with
the forces of the Eastern army alone, but I had not sufficient cavalry to cover all the outlets through which the
principal guilty parties would have excaped us, but now,
with nine thousand cavalry, all the avenues will be
well guarded. The smee thing will happen as at Querétaro: none will secape us. I have full faith and greatconfidence is the result. Within the city of Mexicoitspress still endeavors to deceive the people by denying
the fall of Queretaro and imprisonment of Maximilian,
but both the people and the army have heard of it. I
consider the occupation of Mexico a matter of very few
hours, and I do not believe that Vera Cruz will attemps
to hold out afterwards.

In conclusion, when you shall have received this
letter the soil of Mexico will have already been desired of

to hold out afterwards.

In conclusion, when you shall have received this letter the soil of Mexico will have already been cleared of traitors. Without time to say more, I repeat mysoil your sincere friend,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course.

The third of the series of matches between Doxter and Lady Thorn came off yesterday afternoon on the Fashion Course, in presence of numerous visitors, but not of so large a number as were present at the drat match. Much of the interest attached to the race when the matches were first made was lost through the gen-eral belief that Dexter was invincible, and would as cortainly triumph in this instance as he had done in the two former. The pool selling and the betting served as illustrations or this opinion, as the odds were about too one in his favor. He looked remarkably well, quite to one in his favor. He looked remarkably well, quike as well as on any former occasion, and his nervous; energetic gait spoke volumes in his favor. The mara; too, looked well, and did not appear so fretira and uncarsy when brought upon the track as she had done on the two previous occasions, white her steady sixtle when warming up betokened unusual vigor, and gave assurance that the contest between her and Dexter would be such as is seldom seen on a race course. The race was two-mile heats and repeat, in harness, for a stake of \$2,000. The first heat was troited in remarkably quick time, being within half a second of the famous performance of Flora Temple, and was won by Dexter by about an open length, after one of the most beautiful contests ever witnessed. The hornes were close together throughout the heat, at no time being over a length apart, and at times troiting alongside of each other. Neither broke net made a false siep throughout the heat, but troited squarely and with such prodigious speed that the first mile was troited in 2:24, and the heat in 4:51. The second heat was very similar to the first, except that the horses were generally closer to each other during the greater portion of the race, and for much of the distance resembled a double team. It was only after they had entered upon the homestretch and got searily to the stand that this beautiful picture vanished by the mary breaking up and allowing the horse to reach the score as few lengths ahead, in 5:01%. The troiting and the smaner in which the race was conducted throughout eliosted general approbation, and must be regarded as the most successful one of the season, not the slightest delay or untoward incident occurring. The following is the summary:—

FASHION COURSE—TROITING—Friday, June 14—Match

First Mile.

Iq the trotting match on Thursday afternoon between Empress, Shepherd Knapp and McCleilan, for \$500 a sets, mile heats, best three in five, Empress won three of the heats and Shepherd Knapp two. Time, 2:35%, 2:33%, 2:32, 2:39, 2:41. Trotting on the Mystic Course.

"Holbrook's Newark City Directory," for 1867-68, bas just been published in a large and elegant volume. A convenient pocket map accompanies it, and its full and accurate record of the various interests of Nowark and accurate record of the various interests of Nowark a its institutions would surprise many who, in passing and from New York, have swept through the town wis out being aware that it has grown to be the tenth city-the Union in point of population. In 1826 it number 3,017 inhabitants, and now, notwithstanding the dis-nution during the rebellion, owing to the scarcity of er ployment and the large quota contributed to the arm its population is estimated at 94,800.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Visitors from Baltimore and Philadelphia. On Wednesday last a committee of the Common Coun-On Wednesday last a committee of the Common Council of Baltimore and of the Board of Education of that city, together with Mr. Pitts, the Chairman of the Baltimore Board, and Mr. McGitton, the Superintendent of Public Education, arrived in this city for the purpose of visiting the New York public schools. While en rough to New York they visited the schools of Philadelphia, and were accompanied from that city to New York, and during their stay here, by Mr. H. W. Halliwell, the city Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, and several members of the Philadelphia Board of Education. On the arrival of the party in New York they were received by Commissioner Miller and a commistee of the Board, where they were joined by Mr. Boach the Clerk, and Mr. Randall, the City Superintendent.

After being shown through the headquarters they proceeded to visit the schools. The first they were conducted to was No. 41, in Greenwich avenue, then to No. 55 in Twentieth street, then to No. 45 in Forty-fourth street, and then to No. 33 in Twenty-eighth street, completing the tour with a visit to the Central Park. On Thursday the visiting was resumed among the schools. A very fine school exhibition was witnessed in No. 39, Harlemf then the colored school in Mulberry street was visited; then No. 20, in Christie street, winding up with a visit to No. 14, in Twenty-eventh street, the No. 39, Harlemf then the colored school in Mulberry street was visited; then No. 20, in Christie street, winding up with a visit to No. 14, in Twenty-eventh street, Vesterday the strangers visited several other schools in various parts of the City, and aimitted freely that the efficiency, discipline and general condition of the New York public schools of their own office.

MAYAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States double-ender Lenapee sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 12th inst., bound for Wilmings Fortress Monroe on the 12th inst., bound for Wilmington, having lately been caulked and; repaired at the Gosport Navy Yard. She relieves the double-ender Agawam, which will proceed to Port Royal,
The United States sailing frigate Macedonian, Lieutenant Commander F. O. Selfridge, having on board about 150 of the pupils of the Naving on board about 150 of the pupils of the Naving on board about 160 of the pupils of the Naving and Academy, arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard on the morning of the 11th inst. from Annapolis. She was immediately moved into the dry dock for the purpose of having her bostom scraped and such other attention as may be necessary before proceeding to sea. The Macedonian is the flag ship of the school squadron.

The United States steamer Monongahela, Commodore Bissell, left St. Croix for St. Thomas May 29; all well, The United States steamer Saco left on the 3d of June for a cruise; all well.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Penasyivania and adjacent States; convened here yesterday and will remain in session during agai week.